DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, June 9, 1864. [No. 132

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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☞ Mr. Ed. Pennington is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ Mr. L. W. A. Cole is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

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For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.

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Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

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Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete county, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

Joe Baldwin's Last.—The inimitable Judge Baldwin—(everybody ought to know Joe, as he was the author of a book called "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi")—well, the jolly Joe went to Washington last Winter to see Uncle Abe—and after his return to San Francisco, he told an awful "yarn" about our illustrious and good natured President. But nobody believed the story. Joe was up in Virginia not long ago—(we don't mean the Old Dominion where Joe *wished* to go, to see his old dad). While there he related a good joke about Jim McDougall, California's temperate Senator, which will bear publishing—for the yarn is Joe and Jim all over. Baldwin and McDougall had been on a visit to New York, in January, and while there had "run together," as it were. Having got tired of city life, they took passage on the cars for Washington. When the train arrived at Newark, New Jersey, Jim got out to take a drink—Joe being a member of the temperance society remained in the car. By some mishap, or oversight, the cars started off, leaving California's efficient Senator behind, but in a wholesome state of Spiritual forgetfulness—and not knowing anything about the railroad train until it had been gone at least half an hour. Upon recovering a gleam of self possession sufficient to imagine the great importance of his immediate presence at Washington, he rushed furiously to a livery stable and demanded a carriage instanter, as he wished to go to Elizabethtown to overtake the railroad train for Philadelphia! The demand being urgent, and as he was a Senator from California, he didn't care a straw what kind of a carriage it was just so he could reach Elizabethtown; he even expressed a desire to have a sleeping carriage, or one in which he might repose during the journey. The livery man was perplexed—all his carriages were out—he had none in the stable but a hearse, so Jim assented to repose in that anyway, so he could reach Elizabethtown. The hearse was accordingly hitched up—two drivers occupying the seat, while Jim occupied the interior, where he could repose. The team made good time for six miles, when the drivers halted at a wayside inn to take a drink. The halt awoke the distinguished Senator, who accordingly inquired of the Jehu whether they had reached the cars yet? "No," said the driver, "we're going to take a drink." "The devil you are," said Jim, rousing himself up, a new idea having evidently struck him; "well, I guess I'll (hic) take a drink (hic) too. The corpse is dry!"—*Gold Hill* (N. T.) *News.*

Morals of Washington.—The magnitude of one social evil that afflicts Washington in these times, is indicated in part by the fact that the new court there has, in the past few months, imposed an aggregate of about ten thousand dollars in fines upon keepers of houses of ill-repute, and near about the whole of it has been paid. One of the contestants for the seat in Congress belonging to the First District of Missouri, says the St. Louis *Republican*, being asked his opinion about Washington in its moral bearings, answered, that if that city had been standing by the side of Sodom in the time of Lot's wife, its superior iniquity might have saved Sodom.

An Incident of the War.—The Nashville *Dispatch* says: A little more than a year ago a young man named Roys left the rebel army, came into Nashville, and has since deported himself honorably. He belonged to Cincinnati, left home when quite young, and for the last twelve years has been in the South. When the war broke out he joined the Rock City Guards, and with them fought at Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River. His brother quit a sea voyage some ten years ago, and one fine morning tumbled into Boston. He saw on the bills the name of L. P. Roys, the actor, sought and found his uncle, who sent him to school. Time rolled on, and Mr. L. P. Roys lost sight of both of his nephews. Last Saturday, Lieut. Roys, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, arrived in town, saw the name of L. P. Roys, the actor, in the newspapers, sought out and again found his uncle—and also his brother. The Lieutenant fought at Stone River; so did his brother Harry; the former on the Federal side, Harry with the rebels. The meeting was a joyful one, and the Roys family took one drink.

A Self-Operating Sewing Machine.—A watchmaker, named Zuckerman, from San Jose, has, after two years of incessant labor, perfected a self-operating sewing machine, which dispenses entirely with hand or foot power, running as fast or as slow as desired, and relieving the sewer of all necessity for physical exertion other than to guide the cloth so as to form the seams or work the pattern of the embroidery, as may be desired. The wonder, now that the job is accomplished, is that nobody ever thought of it before. The machine moves as noiselessly as a common clock, and does its work with a regularity and neatness hardly attainable, we should judge, by a treadle or hand machine. The inventor has one of them on exhibition at the Masonic Temple building on Post street, two or three doors off Montgomery street.—*Alta.*

Shocking Fatality.—A few months since a hundred persons sat down at a festive celebration in the Hartz mountains, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of these, eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or trichinae, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors, and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply rapidly by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

Accident in Washoe.—The Washoe *Star* of the 30th says: Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Mr. Eli Evans, in company with another gentleman, was driving a span of horses, on a pleasure ride toward the race track. They had proceeded but a short distance from town, when one of the lines attached to the horses broke. Mr. Evans jumped out to stop the horses, and in so doing was thrown to the ground and had his left leg broken, badly, near the ancle joint. The horses ran into a pile of lumber, upsetting the buggy, and throwing the other person out, who, however, was not seriously injured.

A Nut for the Miscegenation Cotton-Heads to Crack—Statistics of Miscegenation.—There were 411,613 mulatto slaves in the South in 1860, of whom 69,979 were in Virginia, 18,281 in Kentucky, and 30,000 in Georgia. These numbers are considerably beyond the legitimate proportions of those States. There were also 176,739 free mulattoes in the United States in 1860, of whom 106,770 belonged to the South, and 69,969 to the free States. Of the free mulattoes, Virginia contained 23,485, which number, added to her slave mulattoes, makes a total of miscegenated population of 93,824. Her mulatto slaves alone exceeded the total number of mulattoes in the free States. The whole number of mulattoes, slaves and free, in the Union, in 1860, was 588,352, of whom 69,969 belonged to the free States, and 518,383 to the slave States—a number greater than the combined white population of Arkansas, Delaware and Florida—greater than the white population of Maryland—almost twice as great as that of South Carolina, and twice as great as the combined population of Delaware and Florida. The mulatto population of Virginia alone exceeds the number of whites in Delaware or Florida.

Mrs. D—— desired Dr. Johnson to give his opinion of a new work she had just written, adding, that if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and in case of its not being likely to succeed, she could bring out something else. "Then," said the Doctor, after having turned over a few leaves, "I advise you to put it where your other irons are."

☞ "Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, hab you?" "Yes, Jim, yes." Well, well, cheer up, man; adversity tries us, and shows up our better qualities." "Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was an old vagabond of a Judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

☞ "The ugliest trades," said Jerrold, "have their moments of pleasure. Now if I were a grave digger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment."

☞ Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen? "It is," answered Moliere, "because it is more to rule a wife than a kingdom."

☞ It is a law of human nature that it must be educated by failures and repetitions—a law which is no less imperative in the school-room than in the general economy of the world.

☞ Five thousand men are called by advertisement in the Wisconsin papers, to work saw-mills and navigate lumber-rafts the coming season.

☞ Sentimental youth—"My dear girl will you share my lot for life?"

Practical girl—"How many acres is your lot, sir?"

☞ Painting is the intermediate, somewhat between a thought and a thing.

☞ The millionaire Astor, in New York, has raised his rents thirty per cent.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

THURSDAY MORNING . . JUNE 9, 1864.

The Mines and their Development.

While we deprecate the idea that our paper should be regarded as peculiarly the organ of mining interests in this Territory; its main object being that of fostering the already existing Union sentiment of the people, and furnishing a medium of free communication with the public, such as should always be found in every neighborhood in America, and in which this community has hitherto been wretchedly deficient,—we should be recreant to our trust and omit one of the prime duties of such organ, did we fail to give the public from time to time an idea of what is going on amongst them in the discovery and developement of mineral wealth, the facts in regard to which might otherwise reach it in a distorted, garbled or exaggerated form. What we say then in regard to the mines here, we say on authority, and stand at any time prepared to prove letter for letter and syllable for syllable the full truth of each and every representation now, hitherto or hereafter while we control it, made or to be made in the columns of our paper.

Having heretofore spoken of the mines in the West Mountain District proper, and of the Wahsatch, we confine ourselves in this article to some few facts in regard to the mines lately discovered in Rush Valley, which are all (as is well known here) lead and silver combined—the former largely preponderating. More than thirty distinct and well defined ledges have been discovered, taken up, companies formed, assays made, and claims recorded, and still it may be said, speaking within bounds, that the silver region of that district has, as yet not been half prospected. It is our own opinion, and that of all men practically acquainted with mining matters and who have seen the country, with whom we have conversed, that this (the Rush Valley) District is by all odds, the richest mining country in the world, and in saying so we fully believe that we speak "the words of truth and soberness." The assays of the mere outcropping rock from each of these thirty located claims have shown from $80 to $350 per ton of silver, and an amount of lead sufficient, at the prices which men of means offer to give for it on the ground, to pay all the expenses of working, thus leaving the yield of silver, pure gain to the companies working the mines. These assays have been made by competent hands well skilled theoretically in the art, and whose theoretical knowledge has been brought to the test by practical work in California and Nevada since 1849; and they are to be fully relied upon as exhibiting accurately the mineral contained in the specimens presented for assay. Now, it is well known to all who are in the least conversant with the history and nature of silver mines, that the outcrop is universally inferior to the rock of the same ledge deeper in the earth, and inasmuch as the assays made are in themselves sufficient to stamp the value of these mines as fully equal to the best heretofore discovered and worked in Nevada, while the extent of the country covered with such ledges is much greater than has ever heretofore been known, we deem ourselves fully authorized to state that nowhere under the sun are there such openings for untold wealth as will enure to those who will, with capital sufficient and knowledge adequate to to the task, proceed to the working of the mines of Rush Valley. Even now, a quartz mill and several furnaces are going up;—work is going on in all or nearly all the claims and it is not only confidently expected, but is absolutely certain, that within a year these mines will be producing wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

But these ledges have been nearly all discovered by members of the California Volunteers, men who are not generally in a position either by means or from the exigencies of their position as soldiers, to devote either money or time to their development, and this fact might for a time retard the full development of this abundant wealth. It is in this view that we call the attention of capitalists east and west to this section of country, a region in which the returns upon outlay will be centupled, where everything in the way of prospecting and discovery, assay and initiatory work is already done to hand—the untold wealth of which is no dream, but a stern reality, and where, (let it be said en passant) for mining purposes poor men are not wanted; there being already enough and to spare among the inhabitants—but where capital will find such a speedy reward for its energetic employment as will shame fiction; a Territory which seems to have hitherto been purposely withheld from the knowledge of the speculator and the eye of cupidity, until the exigencies of our country demanded a vast increase to the wealth, we have expended so lavishly in putting down this unholy rebellion and in maintaining the supremacy of our constitution and laws.

Rush Valley, where these mines are located, lies west and south of Great Salt Lake City, and is, at its nearest point, thirty-five miles from the city. The Overland Mail stage runs through the southern portion of the valley, and it will thus be seen that the wealth of this region is easily ascertained by such as wish to employ capital in this way; it is no distant Cariboo or semi-inaccessible Kootenay; but here on the direct route of travel, and open to the inspection of all who wish to be informed as to the facts connected with its discovery and prospects.

Shavers.

This Camp swarms with advertisements, circulars and cards of different agencies established in California, for the purpose of collecting soldiers' (Cal. Vol's) claims against the Government. We take it for granted that Camp Douglas forms no exception, and that the remaining posts and camps where there are California Volunteers, suffer under a like infliction. We say infliction, not but that there might arise circumstances where it would be necessary for a soldier to have recourse to one of these persons, for this might at rare intervals become desirable, but because somehow the whole business is looked upon as disreputable, and the world has taken into its head that those who carry it on are of the harpy persuasion. As a business, this of collecting soldiers' claims has come down in the esteem of the public to a par with the trade of the horse jockey—the calling of the old clothes man, or a more apt illustration, it is esteemed little better, as a business, than was previous to this war the business of the slavedealer of the South. The opinion of the community thus formed may be wrong, but that it is the prevalent thought and sentiment is very evident, and we would rather take it as correct than attempt to prove its incorrectness. Why, in many instances the form, wording and inducements held out by the advertisers are proof sufficient of the indirect and clandestine nature of the business pursued.

By the way, it seems strange to observe that men so fully acqnainted with military matters as these men ought to be, both by their present business and former position, should, with a sublimity of ignorance that is bewildering to those who think a man ought to know something about what he receives a salary for superintending, direct letters to the Serg't-Major of each Company in a Regiment, viz: "Serg't-Major, Co. A, 3rd Inf'y, C. V.," etc. and by way of a change, ring in the 3rd Corp'l as the most suitable person to whom to direct business letters!

RECOVERY FROM APPARENT DEATH.—A woman supposed to be dead, was a few days past removed to the hospital of Bildah in Algeria, for the purpose of being subjected to a post mortem examination, her disease having appeared inexplicable to the medical men who attended her. As the surgeon was about to make use of the scalpel, and commence her dissection, the supposed corpse uttered a loud shriek and sat up. She had been in a state of lethargy, and awoke just in time. It will be remembered that Abbe Provost, the author of "Manon Lescaut," was less fortunate. It is known that he died from wounds inflicted by the dissecting knife under similar circumstances.—*Galignani.*]

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

ST. LOUIS, June 6th.

The Sanitary Fair was practically brought to a close on Saturday night. It proved a magnificent success, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. The gross receipts to date, from all sources, are not less than five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The net proceeds which will pass into the hands of the Sanitary Commission, are at least half a million. The army sword was awarded to Gen. Hancock, who received 2,403 votes; McClellan stood second on the list.

A telegram to head-quarters, says the report of the burning of a train and murdering refugees, near Salem, Ark., proves to be unfounded.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

In the Senate to-day the tax bill was considered, and an amendment adopted taxing passage tickets of thirty dollars fifty cents; tickets of thirty-five to one hundred dollars, are a dollar. An amendment was also adopted taxing incomes of six hundred to five thousand dollars, five per cent.; over five thousand, seven and a-half per cent.; over fifteen thousand, ten per cent.

CAIRO, June 6th.

The steamer Missouri from New Orleans the 30th, was fired into by a rebel battery at Columbia; sixty shots were fired, eight of which struck her—one shell exploding in the cabin and one lady was wounded. Most of the boats burned at New Orleans were owned by Government. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Gen. Canby is actively engaged in the organization of a force, and is nearly ready for offensive operations.

All quiet in the White river country. Pine Bluff and Duval's Bluff, are garrisoned with forces amply sufficient to repel any attack likely to be made by the enemy in that vicinity.

NEW YORK, June 7th.

The *Times'* corespondent gives at length a detailed account of the operations on Friday, showing that the movement was one of the most important of the campaign, being an attempt to push the rebels back from their position on this side of the Chickahominy, but failed, though our army was advancing to the new position, the key point of which was secured by Barlow's and Robbin's divisions, but it was wrested from them by an overwhelming rebel reserve, in a strong line of works.

The *Herald* says of Friday's fight, that it was brief and bloody, but a brilliant victory for the 5th corps.

A James river correspondent, says the iron-clad fleet has been moved up abreast of Butler's right wing, which is entrenched on the peninsula formed by the Appomatox and James rivers, and east of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, which road our army has been enabled to reach with the recently mounted guns.

BALTIMORE, June 7th.

The National Union Convention assembled this morning in the Front street Theater. Nearly 600 delegates were present, including many from remote Territories; New Mexico has sent a delegate. Hon. Ewd. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order at noon, making a brief address. He proposed Dr. R. J. Breckenridge of Kentucky, as temporary Chairman, an announcement which was received with great applause, and was renewed on his taking the Chair. Dr. Breckenridge returned thanks for the honor, in a brief and eloquent speech, and explained the considerations which induced him to attend the Convention. P. H. Duer of N. Y., and E. N. Briggs of California, were appointed temporary Secretaries. Rev. Mr. Riley invoked the Divine blessing upon the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion of Simon Cameron, a list of States was called, in order that the Secretaries might be furnished with the names of delegates present. As the States were called, each delegation sent to the Secretaries a roll containing the names of delegates.

Stevens, moved that if any delegates are present from States in secession, the names of such delegates shall be submitted to the Committee on Credentials, but that the States be not called. This was opposed by Lane of Kansas, and Maynard of Tennessee. After a lengthy debate, the motion to call the names of all the States prevailed, including the motion of Lane that the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska, be added, as these Territories are now organizing State governments under the Enabling Act, and will vote as States at the next Presidential election. Other Territories were then called, and all found to be represented.

On motion, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Lane of Kansas, all States (except Missouri) which have sent two sets of delegates, were called upon to name one member to compose the Committee on Credentials.

John Bidwell of California, and H. Smith of Oregon, represent those States in the Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.

The bill to confirm title to certain land at Santa Barbara, in California, to the Roman Catholic Church for educational purposes, passed the Senate to-day.

NEW YORK, June 7th.

The *Commercial* says Sec'y Chase is in the city in consultation with the bankers, the object being to effect a temporary loan immediately. The amount he desires to borrow is stated at fifty million dollars.

The *Post* says that the anticipation of the new loan will bull the market and make money so stringent as to produce a panic, but this is not likely to be realized. At the sub-treasury to-day Chase in concert with Cisco and the leading financial institutions is making such arrangements as will effectually prevent any such disastrous disturbance of business.

BALTIMORE, June 7th.

The Convention of States was again called to name a committee on select and permanent officers, and in like manner a committee on resolutions was selected. Thompson Campbell of California, and Thos. H. Pearne of Oregon, being chosen members of the committee from those States. The Convention then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President of the Convention Hon. Wm. Denniston, of

Ohio, with one Vice President from each State, among them James Otis, of California, and J. W. Souther of Oregon. The report of the Committee was accepted with enthusiastic applause. The Committee on Credentials and Resolutions not being ready to report, the Convention was briefly addressed by Parson Brownlow and after his speech adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Dispatches from Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac, 9 o'clock this morning are received. An assault was made on Burnside about midnight, and successfully repulsed. Yesterday afternoon one hundred picked men of the enrmy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing his siege guns; nine of the party were captured, and the rest killed or driven back. Nothing more of importance is reported.

Signed: STANTON.

WISH OF A GOOD MAN.—I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children, "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer; and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable in my estimation than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—*Dr. Sharp.*

☞ An anecdote is related of General Logan. When he was a Colonel at the commencement of the rebellion, six companies of his command became aggrieved at something, stacked arms and refused to do duty. The Adjutant informed Colonel Logan of the difficulty, who, on hearing, exclaimed: "Stacked arms! The devil they have!" Then pausing a minute as he considered the emergency, he continued, "Well, Adjutant, I'll give 'em enough of stacking arms." Accordingly he formed the remaining four companies in line with loaded muskets and stood them over the malcontents, whom he compelled to stack and unstack arms for twelve hours. They didn't want to stack arms after that without special orders.

☞ The last idea of Paris, says one of the correspondents of the daily journals, is a plan in alto-relievo of the whole of Europe, not in maps or models, but actually raised out of the ground. A garden is to be set aside for the modeller, who, taking Mont Blanc, fifteen feet high, as his *point de depart*, is to raise in just proportion around it the rest of Europe, pour the seas into their proper places, and intersect the whole with roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. A steam engine is to act the part of the moon, and regulate the tides.

☞ A thief having stolen a cup from a tavern, was pursued and a great mob was raised around him. A by-stander was asked what was the matter. "Nothing," was the reply; "only a poor fellow has taken a cup too much."

APPLICATION TO UNTIE.—An unhappy husband called upon a magistrate in this city yesterday, and made application for the marriage rites between him and his "rib" to be made null and void—abrogated, squelched. He plaintively asseverated that the woman was very good, with the insufferable exception of having a shocking bad temper, and entertaining strong doubts continually of his fidelity. He wanted the ligature that bound them together cut asunder, as he could not and would not stand the relationship any longer. He stated that the lady wanted to marry again, and so did he. The magistrate told him he could frame documents of agreement for a separation, but he could not grant a divorce. He advised the unhappy man to enter his case in the District Court, if he wanted the separation made in a manner legally entitling him to marry another woman. The applicant thought seriously a minute or so, when all at once a ray of lively expression gleamed in his eye, and he said: "Judge, is a marriage ceremony performed by a Notary Public good? I was married by a Notary Public, and I remember that the newspapers at that time seemed in doubt about its legitimacy. How is it, Judge?" The Judge, upon a little reflection, told him to go home—that a divorce was not necessary. The poor fellow seemed greatly delighted, and marched off proudly, evidently believing himself free from the thraldom of "a good woman with a bad temper."
—*Stockton Independent.*

WALKER BRO'S,

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST,

Just Arrived.

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

June 6th, 1864. je7-4t

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the West Mountain Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District.

By request of a majority of the miners.

JAMES S. WARREN, Deputy Recorder.

my25-td

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgements etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City. my23tf

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City .... Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

my16p1m W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckerchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

my10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited ..... Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Ter't'y.

my9p1m

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Fine Corral Accommodations

On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.

[illegible] H. W. BROWN

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible] BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SAFEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,

ap28p3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

—TO—

EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.

apr27-tf L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

GEORGE W. CLEAVELAND. ROBERT HEREFORD.

CLEAVELAND & HEREFORD,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Capacious Storage, etc., etc.

ap29tf Nevada City, Idaho Territory

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR. MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co., BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p6m

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap22-p3m

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Redington & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. Scovill & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,

ap29-3m Sole Agents.

Brief [illegible] question of reforming young thieves was agitated some years since. The most ancient attempt of this kind of which we have any knowledge, is related in the *Guilstan de Saadi*. Unfortunately, it does not coincide with those philosophers who deny hereditary instincts.

Among the band of robbers who had been arrested after great difficulty, was a young man who had scarcely passed his boyhood. One of the viziers prostrated himself at the foot of the throne, and, in a voice of deep supplication, exclaimed:

"This young man, oh, king! has not yet tasted the pleasures of youth. My hopes are based upon the generous character of your Majesty. You will, I know, grant me his life, and thus confer a deep obligation on your faithful servant."

At this request the king's brow darkened, and he replied: "The same sun gives not light to virtue and vice. To perverse spirits instruction is like a nut thrown from the top of a dome—it falls to the earth. To put out a fire and leave sparks on the hearth, or kill a viper and take care of its young, are acts not done by wise men. And though clouds discharge over the earth the water that fertilizes it, still we do not gather *fruits* from the branches of the *willow*."

The vizier applauded these proverbs, and declared, with humility, he could not gainsay them. "Nevertheless," he replied, "as this child has only been guilty of theft because he has been brought up among thieves, your servant would fain believe that if he received instruction from honest men he would in time correct his faults. For he is still a child; for it is written, that all children are born in the faith of Islam, but are corrupted by their parents. The sons of Noah, your Majesty may remember, from associating with the wicked lost the gift of prophecy, while the dog of the seven sleepers, from following the good, became in time a man."

Other personages at court joining their prayer to the vizier's, the king replied: "I yield to your prayers, though I do not agree with you in judgment."

And so the young man was brought up in luxury and with great care; and, under the charge of a good tutor, he became wise and respected by all. When the vizier called the king's attention to this fact, the monarch smiled and replied by one of those proverbs so common among the wise sayings of the East: "Thy adopted son has been fed on our milk; he has grown in our midst, and has become an innocent sheep; but take heed he does not find out that his father was a wolf."

Years passed away, and a band of robbers came at last in the neighborhood of the city where the young man lived. He joined them; together they formed an association, and the vizier's pupil, seizing a favorable opportunity, murdered his benefactor and all his children, taking away immense plunder. He then established himself in his father's place, at the head of the band, in a large cave, their place of rendezvous.

The king then remarked with a sad countenance, "How can a good sword be made of bad iron? The unworthy, O, most wise philosophers, are not made good by instruction. The rain, though beneficial, brings forth tulips in the garden, but only weeds in a bad soil."

☞ A disappointed spinster says the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat is that, not having any husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

☞ A sharp tongue makes deeper and more painful wounds than sharp teeth.

By-Laws of the Meadow Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the Meadow Valley Mining District—held at the Warm Spring—at the head of the aforesaid valley, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandermark moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

Article 1st. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due south thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due west thirty miles to the aforesaid Warm Spring.

Article 2d. The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuables therein contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for discovery.

Article 3d. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

Article 4th. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

Article 5th. Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; *provided*, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6th. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

Article 7th. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

Article 8th. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

Article 9th. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

Article 10th. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 12th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 13th. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

Article 14th. An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

Article 15th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

Article 16th. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; *provided*, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

Article 17th. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1864.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS, etc., etc., etc.,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap5tf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—o—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

may5-tf

NEW

We are now prepared to supply [illegible] to parties desiring them. Having received a [illegible] supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks [illegible] required by mining companies or others.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

Parties can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. ap6tf

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

Clothing of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

my7tf

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office,
G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 10th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—Viz

1st, FRESH BEEF.

The advertisement for Fresh Beef is withdrawn, and no bids will be received therefor.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs. each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be rendered in duplicate.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 P. M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 2d, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed [through the Post-Office or otherwise] to Capt. D. B. Stover Ass't Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.